

# LABOR CLARION.

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor

Vol. V.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1906.

No. 24

## Gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association:—

Gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association:

A word with you:—

You are, we believe, making diligent and intelligent effort to discharge the extraordinary duties you have assumed.

We have no reason to believe that you are not thoroughly capable of creditably acquitting yourselves of the duties you have undertaken.

We believe you realize that you have undertaken a task that will require initiation in an extreme degree:—you have no precedents worthy of consideration to guide you.

That being true, it must follow that suggestions, be they pertinent or impertinent, cannot safely be spurned by you—in other words, having no precedents to guide you, and being primarily dependent upon your own fallible judgment, you are peculiarly liable to make mistakes. Of course, if mistakes are made, you will make them unwittingly, as it is undoubtedly your ambition to have the multitude, when your task is accomplished, acclaim—

“Well done!”

Gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association, assuming that, of all things, you most desire that your fellow citizens do, when you finish your work, acclaim you as men who deserve their fellows' gratitude and who have earned a niche in the right side of the Temple of Fame, we venture to make a few statements of fact, suggestions and comment.

Our first statement of fact is this:

When, almost four months ago, our city lost probably 50 per cent of its population within a few days, 90 per cent of the people who remained here comprise a class that will compare most favorably with any pioneers of which history makes record.

Circumstances for most part beyond the control of individuals, have divided these pioneers of New San Francisco into several classes—and of these several classes the wage-earner, as before, forms a class that is by far the largest of all.

As this class is composed of men and women whose skill and effort are largely relied on by all other classes in the work of rebuilding our city—in the work of building the New and Greater San Francisco—it should not be amiss to direct the attention of the gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association to the conditions and necessities of this class of citizens.

In the first place, we direct the attention of the Directors of the Relief and Red Cross Association to this fact:

The wage-earners of San Francisco were first to pledge themselves to undertake the work of rebuilding our city under normal conditions—they pledged themselves to exert their skill to do their part in making a New and Greater San Francisco without levying tribute on its future prosperity. In other words, they declared that while they

realized that the extraordinary conditions prevailing afforded them an opportunity to take advantage of their fellow citizens by exacting increased wages, it was their disposition and intention to do their part in keeping prices and wages at the normal level.

Notwithstanding the unquestionable honesty and sincerity of their intentions, the wage-earners have failed to effect their purpose in this respect. The ashes of the City had not cooled before the skyward movement in prices began. In self-defense—in compliance with the law of Self Preservation—many divisions of labor have been compelled to set aside the policy declared in good faith the last week in April, and demand an increased wage.

If conditions do not speedily change materially those divisions of labor which have thus far been content with the normal wage will be compelled to follow the example of those who found the lines separating comfort and privation becoming too close, and consequently adopted the only means at their command to widen the gap.

'Twould not make for the fruition of the hope of a New and Greater San Francisco if conditions which conceive these results are allowed to continue.

In what respect, gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association, have you concern with these conditions?

Have you carefully considered them in formulating the policy you have decided to pursue?

We trust you have.

It is possible that you have considered wisely and well, gentlemen—we hope you have.

Well, gentlemen, if you have considered wisely and well the existing conditions and consequently recognize the fact that on you in greatest measure depends the early fruition of the hope of a New and Greater San Francisco, and also recognize the fact that you are without precedents to guide you, and that you are fallible, you will not resent comment or suggestion as to your policy.

In formulating your policy—that is, the policy of which you have thus far informed the public—you seem—and wisely so—to have concluded that the non-realty owner forms by far the largest of the three classes into which you have divided the prospective beneficiaries of the funds you control, and, in the nature of things, you expect to experience your greatest difficulty in satisfactorily solving the problem this class presents.

Gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association, you cannot of yourselves, by yourselves, and with the funds at your command, solve this problem—solve it satisfactorily to yourselves or to the satisfaction of a respectable fraction of the class concerned.

“Impertinent!”

Not at all, gentlemen.

Let us consider a few pertinent figures.

You have appropriated \$2,500,000 with which to enable non-realty owners to secure homes.

“There are not more than 1600 of these people, and a house and lot costing in the neighborhood of \$1500 should satisfy them,” you say.

Well, of course, all things considered, a house and lot costing \$1500 should satisfy these 1600 non-landowners. But, gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association, is it a fact that there are only about 1600 prospective beneficiaries of this \$2,500,000 fund? Would it more nearly relate the facts to say that 16,000 people have—or will—apply for funds with which to secure a home?

We believe that the latter figures will prove to be correct—in truth, we are so sure they are approximately correct that we feel justified in accepting them as an established fact.

And, in that event, what?

Well, gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association, we suggest that you need some assistance in solving the knotty problem that presents itself when you are confronted with 16,000 applications for homes to be provided from a \$2,500,000 fund. Of course, a simple solution would be to eliminate at least 14,000 of those 16,000 applicants and shave down a few hundreds the cost of the homes of the remaining 2,000. But that 14,000—are they to remain the prey of the landlord and real estate shark? And if they do, what of the New and Greater San Francisco? When will the day dawn when you can say: “Here stands a greater and grander city than the ‘Frisco of old’?”

Gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association, you are reputed to be the chosen ones of the “solid citizens” of San Francisco. Would it not be well to have a heart-to-heart talk with all the “solid citizens” you can gather together,—point out to them the impossibility of making that \$2,500,000 solve the rent question; then point out to them the necessity of having this question speedily and satisfactorily solved if they are to remain “solid citizens”; then suggest to them that they must supplement your home-building operations ten fold. They are of your kidney and will see the point—their stability as “solid citizens” is involved, and it seems probable that they will realize that today the town is “eating its head off” and that they can prevent further mastication of that nature, and incidentally preserve their standing as “solid citizens” by going into the home-building industry on a wholesale plan.

Gentlemen of the Relief and Red Cross Association, we don't envy you; 'tis a gigantic task you have on hand, and you can't solve it with \$2,500,000—but you are commonly expected to do this impossible thing, consequently you need help, and of course that help should come from your fellow “solid citizens.”



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 10, 1906.

Council called to order at 8 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Credentials—From Cemetery Employees, John Ferro; Photo Engravers, William Bauer, vice H. Collier.

Communications—Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor. From Chief of Police Dinan, acknowledging communication from Council on water front situation. From Delegate C. Melrose, resigning from the Organizing Committee. Accepted. From Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, acknowledging receipt for dues from Relief Fund. From Brother A. Freidman of the Butchers' Union, resigning from Labor Day Committee. From the Japanese and Korean League, requesting Council to send committee to the different political conventions to urge the insertion in their respective platforms of a plank declaring for the strict maintenance of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Moved and seconded that the resolution be endorsed and request granted. Carried. Moved and seconded that the Secretary notify the Secretary of the Japanese and Korean League of said action. The chair appointed as such committee Brothers G. B. Benham, Theo Johnson and J. Matheison. Referred to New Business—From the Central Council of Tonopah, Nevada, requesting copy of the Council's constitution and by-laws. Referred to Financial Secretary—From Garment Cutters, Local No. 45, in reference to delegation. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution from Iroquois Club on the eight-hour law. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the California State Federation of Labor in reference to the boycott on the Globe Milling Company. Referred to the Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, resolution in reference to carrying on campaign in support of the election of men from its ranks to be sent as representatives to Congress, and also as to financial contributions. From the Journeymen Tailors, requesting Council to levy a boycott against the Charles Lyon Tailoring Company, 1432 Fillmore street. From the Cemetery Employees' Union, requesting the endorsement of the eight-hour day. Soap Workers' wage scale and agreement. From the New York Central Body, enclosing check for \$154.25 for Relief Fund.

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Business good. Sailors—Strike still on the front, with prospects of a successful termination. Bartenders—Business fair. Cloakmakers—Trade good; boycott still on Siminoff. Retail Clerks, No. 432—Business good; union vigorously pushing boycott against the M. Hart furnishing store, 1440 Fillmore street. Milkers—Business good. Machinists—Trade good; request union men to refrain from patronizing the Santa Fe, as boycott is still on. Postoffice Clerks—Report that the eight-hour law is continually violated as to their craft, men being compelled to work from 12 to 14 hours a day. Tailors—Business good; delegates should insist upon the label on all clothing; are having some difficulty with Charles Lyons Tailoring Company. Butchers, No. 115—Business good; union contemplates establishing sick benefit fund; also reports that municipality has awarded contract for city provisions to union shop. Milk Drivers—Business good; boycott on the Belvedere Ranch Dairy, 112 San Jose avenue, is being vigorously prosecuted and is having effect. Electrical Workers—Business good; strike still on against the United Railroads. Barber Shop Porters—Business fair; union will levy fine against any member patronizing stores of M. Hart or M. Siminoff. Upholsterers—Business very good; fight against the Feather Crescent Company is having effect, as the company is very badly crippled for help; union seeks an increase of wages.

Executive Committee—W. R. Hagerty elected Chairman and G. Frankel Vice-Chairman for the ensuing term. Committee recommends: First—That the action of the Bakers' Union in presenting new wage scale and agreement to employers be endorsed. Second—That the appeal from the Carriage and Wagon Workers, Local No. 72, Washington, D. C., be filed. Third—That the Secretary be granted one week's leave of absence, and Brother J. J. O'Neill act as Secretary pro tem. Amended, that the Secretary be granted two weeks' leave of absence with full pay; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Report that the election of officers of committee will be held at the next regular meeting, August 23d. Committee also reports that a committee from the Piano and Organ Workers, No. 12, appeared before the committee at request of Council, stating that the American Federation of Labor had granted a charter to union, including all workers in the

piano and organ industry; report received as progressive.

Special Committees—Sub-committee from the Executive Committee submitted report of Relief Fund. All moneys properly accounted for. (Report printed in full in the "Labor Clarion.") Special committee on rebuilding of homes reported in detail to the Council their findings. Moved and seconded that the committee set aside one evening of the week at the office of the Council, that the Secretary notify the Secretaries of the affiliated unions that all members desiring information as to the rebuilding of homes, etc., apply at the office of the Council, where committee will be in session; carried. Hall Committee recommends that the committee be empowered to start and conduct work on the building of the Labor Council hall as soon as possible, and that the committee take the preliminary steps for the formation of the Hall Corporation in accordance with the plans heretofore outlined; carried. Special committee on resolution in reference to the imprisonment of C. H. Moyer, W. D. Haywood and G. A. Pettibone reported the following:

"Whereas, Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, representatives of the working people, and citizens of the United States, were secretly deprived of their liberty, and, without opportunity for defense, railroaded from their homes in the State of Colorado to the State of Idaho, where they are now indefinitely imprisoned on a charge of murder; and,

"Whereas, It is known to all that the accused were not in Idaho at the time of the death of Steunenberg, with whose murder they are charged, and believing that the charge was inspired by hatred and the proceedings against them are now being carried out for revenge against these men because they are officers in the Western Federation of Miners, and representatives of the working people, and that they were arrested and are now continuously confined in prison by the desire and at the behest of a combination of mine owners and other capitalists; be it,

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, the largest local labor organization west of the Rocky Mountains, in regular meeting assembled, August 10, 1906, hereby expresses its belief in the innocence of the accused, and tenders them its sincere sympathy while they thus suffer from the outrage and injustice of this far-reaching official conspiracy; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Council deplores the apparent decision of the authorities to punish these men by long imprisonment whether guilty or not; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Council demands of District Judge Frank J. Smith of Caldwell, Idaho, that the defendants be released on bonds pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the legality of their secret nighttime arrest and hurried conveyance from Colorado to Idaho."

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted and a copy forwarded to Judge Smith of Idaho, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, Butte, Mont., and the Central Labor Council of Boise City, Idaho; carried.

Labor Day Committee reported progress. Unfinished Business—Moved and seconded that the matter of boycotting the Misison Theater at request of the Janitors' Union be laid over one week; carried.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the Secretary be empowered to procure 1000 copies of the constitution, or as many as were printed by last order; carried.

Receipts—Machinists, \$20; Butchers, \$12; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$16; Cooks' Helpers, \$12; Shoe Cutters, \$2; Garment Cutters, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$8; Sailors, \$20; Shainwald-Buckbee, rent refunded, \$20; Milkers, \$4; Photo Engravers, \$4; Leather Workers, \$4; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Upholsterers, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4; Tanners, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$8. Total, \$158.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; car fare, \$1.50; stenographer, \$15; Sorensen Co., one set of silver, \$31.50; Carpenters, No. 483, rent, \$10; Brown & Power, stationery, \$3; postage, \$2; W. N. Brunt Co., 6 tally sheets, 30 cents; Pacific Towel Supply Co., service for July, 75 cents; Chronicle subscription, 75 cents. Total, \$94.80.

## Donation to Relief Fund.

From New York Central Council.....\$154.25

Adjourned at 11 p. m. Fraternally,  
Wm. P. McCabe, Secretary.

Nothing is union made that does not bear the union label, the statement of the retailer, manufacturer and retail clerk to the contrary notwithstanding.

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### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, August 9th, in Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market street, Vice-President J. F. Fitzgerald in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and considerable business was transacted.

The Musicians' Mutual Protective Union has decided in favor of the purchase for the future home of the organization of the premises, 68 Haight street, the August meeting having unanimously adopted a motion empowering the Board of Directors to take any necessary steps in making suitable arrangements for transfer of the property. The unanimity with which the question was disposed of augurs well for the future satisfaction of the membership in the venture, and was a pleasant surprise to those that have at all times championed the proposition of the M. M. P. U. owning its home.

Members are requested to take notice of the fact that the Labor Council has endorsed the boycott levied by the Retail Clerks' Union of this city on the store of M. Hart, 1548 Fillmore street. The firm in question, as also the firm of Dixon & Lund of 1639 Fillmore street, has strongly opposed the granting of union conditions of the Retail Clerks' Union governing the working hours of its members, and the patronage of conscientious trades unionists should be withheld from these establishments in consequence of their attitude.

Mr. George W. Lerond has been appointed to serve on the Auditing Committee in place of Mr. J. F. Wilson, the latter having located in Los Angeles.

The proposed amendment to Section 6, Article VII of the Constitution and By-laws, submitted at the July meeting, was defeated at the August meeting after a sharp and interesting contest. While the proposed law received a majority of votes cast, it failed of adoption on account of lacking the necessary two-thirds vote in its favor. The principal argument directed against the proposed law appeared to consist in that it deprived members of their "constitutional" right to vote for less than the full number of officers to be elected for any particular office. Obviously this was correct, as the amendment had been drafted with the particular intent of preventing in the future the practice of members "plumping" votes for less than the full number of officers to be elected for any particular office, and in this respect the proposed law spoke for itself. The fact that a similar law had been found advisable and had been embodied in the organic law of many fraternal and trades union organizations, that its enactment into law by Local No. 6 would prevent any action savoring of trickery occurring in the future at union elections, although to this extent the "constitutional" right of members—as now existing—would be limited, was not considered of sufficient weight to warrant the passage of the amendment.

An amendment to the price list was presented to the last regular meeting, proposing an increase in the rate paid members employed for dance hall engagements, and a resolution proposing that "Any member collecting money due members of Local No. 6, A. F. of M., and not paying off within 48 hours, shall be fined not less than \$50," was also introduced. Action will be taken on both matters at the September union meeting, in Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market street (directly opposite Gough).

### STATIONARY FIREMEN.

The fact that about forty-five members of Stationary Firemen, No. 86, are on strike against the United Railroads for an eight-hour day apparently has no effect on the growth of the union. At the meeting held on the 7th inst. twenty candidates for membership were initiated, while ten applicants were obligated at the last meeting.

The union is well satisfied with the outlook for victory in the strike for eight-hours against the United Railroads. It is reported that the Company has seventy men employed to do the work of the forty-five strikers.

At this writing no negotiations for a settlement of the strike have been opened by either side.

Kansas needs at least 25,000 more men than are now in sight for the harvest fields. It is said that the shortage is due to the railroads, who need all the men they can get and refuse to grant the one-cent a mile rate usually made for harvest hands.

The April report of the New South Wales Labor Bureau claims that there are evidences of business expansion, that the labor market is good, and that there is prosperity and progress in the country districts.

### LABOR COUNCIL RELIEF FUND.

Following is an official statement of the donations received by the Labor Council from various labor organizations for the relief of sufferers from the recent fire, together with a statement of the disbursements of this fund:

#### Donations.

Labor Trades Assembly of Litchfield, Ill.	\$ 5.00
Warehouse Workers' Local, No. 537, Crockett, Cal.	50.00
Central Labor Union, Lawrence, Mass.	100.00
W. E. Jones, member U. M. W. of America	25.00
Central Labor Union, Tampa, Florida	5.00
Central Labor Council, Bakersfield, Cal.	605.00
Trades and Labor Assembly, Burlington, Iowa	50.00
American Federation of Labor	250.00
Watch Case Engravers' Assn. of America	36.25
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	140.25
Daniel Harris, Secretary N. Y. C. C.	891.92
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	10.00
Denver Trades and Labor Assembly	10.00
Labor Assembly, Denver, Colo.	115.00

Total .....\$2293.42

#### Disbursements.

Discount on check from Tampa, Florida	\$ 0.42
Discount on check from Burlington, Iowa	.25
Butchers' Union, No. 115	200.00
D. McHugh, stone cutter in need	20.00
Stage Employees (dues)	24.00
Cloakmakers	100.00
Glove Workers	100.00
Broom Makers	75.00
Soap Workers	200.00
Stationary Firemen	62.00
Ship Drillers	50.00
Machine Hands	50.00
Milk Wagon Drivers	50.00
Ship Scalers	125.00
Telegram to D. Harris, N. Y.	1.40
Expense to have Harris check cashed	2.60
Waitresses	24.00
A. F. of L. (Unions' dues), 18 Unions	224.00
Stationary Firemen	125.00
Ship Drillers	75.00
Retail Delivery Drivers	100.00
Milk Drivers	75.00
Janitors	100.00
Rammermen	40.00
Bottle Caners	100.00
Sail Makers	50.00
Barber Shop Porters	50.00
Hackmen	100.00
Machine Hands	45.00
Garment Workers, No. 131	48.00
Waitresses	26.00
Garment Cutters, No. 45	12.00
Furniture and Piano Drivers	20.00
Milkers	15.00
Labor Council (money advanced for miscellaneous)	3.50
Stamps	40.00
Total	\$2293.42

(Since this statement was compiled a check for \$154.25 has been received from D. Harris, Secretary of the New York central body.)

In order to block the New South Wales Laundry Employees' Union from proceeding in the Arbitration Court for better wages and conditions, the bosses' association alleges that "there is no unrest in the laundry industry." In answer to this the secretary of the employees' union writes to the Sydney press, stating that girls are worked to 9, 10 and 11 at night, and, in one instance, on a Sunday, for wages as low as 6s. per week; and that there are girls working for some of the respectable and large laundries who do not get sufficient money to keep body and soul together, and in many instances have to live on bread and dripping or treacle from one week's end to the other.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry recently received a delegation of workmen from the Washington Navy Yard, who protested against putting in effect the premium or piece system in the gun factory. They said they represented practically all the men in the yard, who were opposed to any change. Only three or four men had advocated the premium system. Owing to this representation, Acting Secretary Newberry has deferred action, and no attempt will be made to introduce any change while it meets with so much opposition.

Cooks' Union, No. 44, has elected George Rowe, George Porter and George Brooks delegates to the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League. Charles Wagner succeeds Charles Cramer as a member of the Executive Board of the union. Applications for membership have been numerous recently.

## UNION MEN

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Published by the San Francisco Labor Council

Publication Office - - 2089 Fifteenth Street  
Telephone, Park 845.

Terms—In Advance.

Single subscriptions.....\$1 00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



## WAILS AND THREATS FROM THE SHIPPERS.

The "Labor Clarion" last week noted the beginning of the end of the efforts of the maritime branch of the Citizens' Alliance to disrupt the Sailors' Union. The United Shipping and Transportation Association has lost its fight, but the ruling spirits of the combination are loth to admit defeat. In a last effort to maintain their militant attitude they have demanded that the Mayor of San Francisco use the police as body guards for their prospective strike-breakers. The Mayor has not only refused to detail police to act as body guards for mythical strike-breakers, but he has accused the ship owners of bad faith and defies them to make good their threat of crippling San Francisco by refusing to use their vessels to carry lumber to this port. A crisis was reached when the Longshoremen declined to be longer used as strike-breakers. Unable to secure non-union men to perform the work of the union sailors while their vessels are in port, the United Shipping and Transportation Association concluded that it had but one recourse—to bluff the Mayor into consenting to use the police force as strike-breakers. The Mayor "called the bluff," and it remains to be seen whether the coterie of union-smashers that aims to control the shipping of this port will with such grace as they can muster admit the failure of their union-smashing campaign, or, consistent with the "public-be-damned" policy they have pursued up to date, actually attempt to give effect to their threat to stop shipments by water of lumber to San Francisco.

No matter what they conclude to do, victory for the Sailors' Union is inevitable. Their latest correspondence with the Mayor, and his reply to their wails and threats, is, however, quite interesting and is given herewith.

Following is the latest letter of the union-smashers to the Mayor:

San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1906.

To the Hon. E. E. Schmitz, Mayor City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal.:

Dear Sir: We desire to lay before your Honor our sincere appreciation of your help in putting additional police on the water front to control the unfortunate situation now existing—i. e., the labor disturbance caused by the Sailors' Union. In previous meetings with you we told you it was our intention and desire to bring to San Francisco all the lumber that was required for the upbuilding of the city, and we now place ourselves on record to the effect that we have not stopped at any effort or expense in order to accomplish this, and believe that we have faithfully kept our vessels running.

It seems at the beginning of the unsettled condition between the sailors and the owners of the vessels that it was agreed among the sailors and stevedores that the sailors would make their own fight and leave the stevedores unmolested. This agreement seems to have been carried out to within a short period, the lumber longshoremen promptly and efficiently handling the winches and discharging the vessels as they could find berths at the water front of San Francisco. All the vessels engaged in the lumber trade were practically going and coming in their legitimate traffic regardless of the much to be regretted malicious treatment of the non-union crews of these vessels by members of the Sailors' Union.

Later, however, members of the Sailors' Union made vicious attacks on longshoremen who had been running winches and by maltreatment, beating up and intimidation these men became afraid to further continue their work and refused to man the winches. We then endeavored, as far as possible, to discharge the vessels by hand labor, a method slow, laborious and costly and entirely unsatisfactory.

After a recent meeting of the Lumber Longshoremen's Union we were notified that the lumber longshoremen would no longer handle the winches, nor would they allow the owners to employ men regardless of union affiliations to handle the winches. We asked that the lumber longshoremen would continue to handle the vessels, and in view of the beating up their members driving winches had received from the members of the Sailors' Union we would furnish men regardless of union affiliation to run the winches, and this they positively declined to accept, notwithstanding the fact that we had conceded to the demands for increased wages by the Longshoremen's Union for the handling of lumber vessels. As the result of this action there are now twenty-seven steam vessels lying in the stream with full cargoes of lumber which we are unable to discharge.

We told you before that if we had protection on the water front we would man our vessels and deliver lumber to this city. You told us of your desire that there should be no violence on the water front and that you would not tolerate the same, and we have acted in absolute accord with your wishes in this matter and have done everything in our power to have no disturbance on the part of our employes, though many of them have been maltreated. We believe that you are sincere in your desire to rehabilitate this city and to see that the contractors are furnished with all the lumber they require, and considering the mutual interest you have in the upbuilding of the city and our desire to furnish the lumber, we have formed a stevedore company to handle our own vessels, and we are prepared to fulfill further statements to you that we will bring all the lumber that our vessels will carry and promptly discharge it if you will afford to the men we have decided to employ on the vessels, regardless of union affiliations, the protection of life and liberty which the laws of this country are supposed to afford.

We therefore respectfully appeal to you and demand of you as chief magistrate of this city the protection of any men in our employ, assuring you with this protection that there will be no dearth of lumber. If, on the other hand, this protection is denied, there is but one alternative for us to pursue, and that is to abandon our trade in the lumber business of San Francisco and to transact it with such ports on the coast where we receive the protection that is due us as merchants in the lawful transaction of our business and the protection of our property and the lives of our employes.

Requesting that you will kindly give us your prompt decision and reply, we remain yours respectfully,

United Shipping and Transportation Association.

By I. Homer Fritch, Secretary.

The Mayor replied as follows:

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16, 1906.

J. Homer Fritch, Esq., Secretary United Shipping and Transportation Company:

Dear Sir: Receipt of your communication of the 14th instant relative to the differences existing between your organization and the Sailors' Union is hereby acknowledged.

I thank you for your expressions of appreciation of my efforts to preserve the peace and of the sincerity of my desire to do all that I can, legitimately, to aid in the upbuilding and rehabilitation of our city. I certainly believe that I have done everything in my power to bring about a peaceful settlement of the industrial dispute between your association and the Sailors' Union, and regret only that your organization has not seen fit to meet at least half way my well meant and repeated endeavors to have the deplorable conflict between you adjusted by arbitration. As I have on several occasions pointed out to you, its continuance can mean only additional injury to both sides and to the best interests of our city. You have in your wisdom chosen to make no attempt at settlement by arbitration, but have preferred to carry on the strife. You now apply to me for further police protection to enable you to continue the industrial war which is certainly not doing our city any good.

I have already ordered the Chief of Police to preserve the peace and general order on the water front at all hazards; I have requested him to detail all policemen necessary to accomplish that result. He has evidently done so as our official reports show that notwithstanding the strike

there is less trouble and disaster along the water front today than under former conditions. The police will again be directed by me to observe effectually the former order to preserve the peace and to prevent violence; and if, as I read your communication, your request, or demand, means that you wish additional police officers to be specially detailed for your various vessels virtually as body guards to non-union men, whom you say you have decided to employ, permit me to advise you that the police will not be used for that purpose. The police force is established for the protection of public interests and not particularly for aiding private enterprise. Moreover, the conditions in the city today are such that every available policeman is now actually employed and engaged in the performance of police duty and at that, on account of our diminished revenues and appropriations due to the destruction of a large part of our assessable property, the police protection afforded to the section of our city is none too great.

I cannot repeat too strongly that peace will be preserved, and violence prevented so far as the power of the entire municipality can accomplish it, but the entire police force (as would be necessary if your demand were to be complied with) cannot and will not be detailed on practically private duty to act as special body guards for the non-union employes of whom you make mention.

Your threat to abandon your trade in the lumber business of San Francisco is certainly not in line with genuine desire to assist in the rebuilding of the city, from which your business has already derived and is now deriving great profits, and while the carrying out of this expressed intention will perhaps cause a temporary interference with the city's immediate progress, it is possible that other means may be found to get lumber here, and it is also barely possible that the deprivation of the profits of the business for a while, might even induce your own membership to resume the trade for a short interval. At any rate, the differences between yourselves and the Sailors' Union based upon the latter's demand for a few dollars additional monthly wage, will certainly not be allowed entirely to destroy this port, its commerce or the city's rebuilding.

I have always met your association and its members with the kindest spirit. I have even voluntarily and knowingly placed myself in a position to evoke criticism of my devoted and loyal Union Labor friends in order to bring about a settlement of your differences. I must say that I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that while your words are fair, there is nothing in your action following such words to induce the belief that you have sincerely desired a reasonable and fair adjustment of existing conditions, but it would seem rather that you would prefer to rely upon the force of your might, your power and your wealth to compel such a conclusion of the controversy as may be determined by yourselves.

I write in this plain way because I want the people of San Francisco to know where the blame shall rest if the lumber traffic of the port shall be tied up as you intimate. Yours respectfully,  
E. E. Schmitz, Mayor.

## CALHOUN SLOW TO APPEAR.

At this writing the arrival of President Calhoun of the United Railroads in this city has not been announced. He was scheduled to be here Wednesday, but a recent press report states that he was delayed by an imperative call to Cleveland, Ohio.

In the meantime the efforts of President Calhoun's subordinates to replace the striking electrical workers, firemen, engineers, and construction workers with competent men have failed of success. In the matter of securing construction workers, the failure has been total.

As the hours pass the task confronting President Calhoun becomes more difficult. The unions affected are in a position to continue the strike indefinitely and are absolutely confident of ultimate victory, but the action of President Calhoun in delaying his arrival here may seriously complicate the situation. It would be well were Mr. Calhoun to make his stay in Cleveland as brief as possible.

Union-label collars and cuffs of first-class quality are on sale in this market. Ask your dealer for them.



**POORLY PAID POSTOFFICE CLERKS.**

Uncle Sam is commonly supposed to be a liberal employer, but it seems that his "liberality" is by no means extended to the postoffice clerks. In a recent issue of the Union Postal Clerk, published in Chicago, George M. Jones of the Postoffice Clerks' Union of this city, gives some interesting details of the conditions governing the employment of postal clerks, and shows that improvements are greatly desired. Mr. Jones says:

Another session of Congress has just ended, and we, the postoffice clerks, are just as far from a classification bill or an eight-hour law as ever. Year after year passes by with nothing accomplished, except getting the honeyed promises of a set of two-faced politicians, who promise anything they are asked before election and pass out promise after promise that they will do everything in their power to help us when the opportunity affords, but the opportunity never appears to present itself (when an opportunity did come to assist the letter carriers, one of our noble legislators left the room in order to escape voting on the subject).

Are the 25,500 postoffice clerks in the United States satisfied with the old style of electing delegates year after year to conventions, and having the same routine over and over again? The delegate returns, reports the labors of the convention, the banquet, the tally-ho or auto ride, and the different excursions. Every clerk greets him on his return with the glad hand and listens with extreme eagerness while he relates his story over and over again.

That the postoffice clerk is the hardest worked and the poorest paid government employe admits of no question. From the time he enters the service as a substitute until he has outlived his usefulness he is always liable to reduction at the pleasure of his superiors. I have to my own knowledge seen men who were superintendents of divisions reduced to the rank of distributors and clerks.

With regard to hours of labor, many of us know that while nearly every tradesman or mechanic and even laborers have an eight-hour day, it is nothing out of the ordinary for postoffice clerks to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day without any extra compensation.

Not envying our brother employes, the letter carriers, and knowing that they themselves should be better compensated than they are at present, I wish to make the following comparison:

A man to be employed as a clerk or carrier must pass an examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission, and to be successful he must have a comparatively good education. At first he is employed as a substitute, and as such he must report every morning at about 8 o'clock and remain around all day. He may get a day's work in before night, or he may be sent home and told to report on one of the night shifts. For a day's work he receives \$2.00, or he may get only a few hours' work during the busy part of the day; for this he receives 25 cents per hour. Fancy a man with a family working only three hours some days and five or six hours on others, but many of you have only made from \$40 to \$50 a month as substitutes. After serving from eight months to a year as substitute, he is appointed a regular at \$600 per annum. Fine salary for a man with a family! I wonder what our worthy Senator and Representatives would do on a salary of this size.

He is liable to stay at this salary until he has been one year a regular. Then if he is fortunate he may receive \$700 per annum—\$58.33 per month, although there are some cases where clerks have worked for over a year at \$600. Then after another year he may receive \$800 per year, or \$66.66 per month, and I am afraid that many of us shall not go above the \$800 class for some years to come, judging from the fact that there are 5,010 clerks in this class, and only 20 per cent, or 1,002 clerks, of that grade are to be increased

to \$900 per annum. Summing it all together, you will see that a clerk first works about a year as substitute, one year or over at \$600 per annum, or \$50 per month, one or two years at \$700 per year, or \$58.33 per month, and goodness only knows how long at \$800, or \$66.66 per month. While, on the other hand, the letter carriers have an eight-hour law which protects them against overtime; they serve their time on the substitute list the same as a clerk, but after being appointed regular they are protected by their classification bill, and after working one year at \$50 per month, they are increased to \$66.66 per month (the salary a clerk receives after three years' service), and at the end of his second year he is increased to \$1,000 per annum, or \$83.33 per month (a salary that many of us clerks may never reach in the postoffice if we were in the service six or even eight years).

The postoffice appropriation bill, just signed by the President, provides for only five thousand increases in salary of one hundred dollars each, and these are principally in the lower grades as follows:

50 per cent of the \$600 clerks, increased to \$700 per annum.

40 per cent of the \$700 clerks increased to \$800 per annum.

20 per cent of the \$800 clerks, increased to \$900 per annum.

5 per cent of the \$900 clerks, increased to \$1,000 per annum.

5 per cent of the \$1,000 clerks, increased to \$1,100 per annum.

5 per cent of the \$1,100 clerks, increased to \$1,200 per annum.

There are at present about 24,060 clerks employed in the first and second class postoffices, who receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum or less. To be more exact, there are:

3,500 clerks at \$600 per annum.

4,565 clerks at \$700 per annum.

5,010 clerks at \$800 per annum.

3,490 clerks at \$900 per annum.

2,735 clerks at \$1,000 per annum.

1,720 clerks at \$1,100 per annum.

1,820 clerks at \$1,200 per annum.

This will make the increase look rather large in the lower grades and small in the higher ones (the average salary will be from \$800 to \$900 per annum). It appears very strange that whatever is asked for by the postoffice clerks and carriers is always sidetracked by the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. Is it because our Representatives at Washington are handicapped in any way, or do the politicians at Washington regard the postoffice clerks as a class, being by themselves without any influence or voice? If such is the case, I think it high time for the postoffice clerks of the first and second class postoffices throughout the United States to affiliate with some strong organization that will champion their cause.

Many of the clerks in Chicago and San Francisco have taken this step, and believing the American Federation of Labor to be the greatest known agency for the publicity of the wants of the common people, have organized the Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Union, No. 8703, and the San Francisco Postoffice Clerks' Union, No. 11991. I believe that it was through the efforts of these unions that the following section was placed in labor's bill of grievances, introduced by Hon. Chas. A. Towne of New York, Thursday, April 5, 1906, in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., to-wit:

"Sec. 10. They complain that the constitutional right of petition has been evaded by the executive order recently issued, 'forbidding any and all government employes, upon pain of instant dismissal from the government service, to petition Congress for any redress of grievances or for any improvement in their condition.'"

\* \* \* \* \*

In conclusion, I must say that it is high time

that something were done to improve our condition—and this something should be to organize unions of the postoffice clerks throughout the United States, have them affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and through that organization, which is composed of citizens of the United States in all classes of labor, representing over two million voters, have our bills presented to Congress.

Trusting that this matter may be brought up at the various postoffices by the clerks, I remain, fraternally,

George M. Jones,  
Organizer, Postoffice Clerks' Union, No. 11991.

**BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS' OFFICIALS.**

The Shea faction won the day in the election of officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the convention held in Chicago last week. Following are the officials elected: President, Cornelius P. Shea of Boston; Vice-Presidents, Edward Mullen of Chicago, Joseph Ferbney of New York, J. H. McCarthy of Chicago, C. F. O'Neill of Buffalo, George F. Golden of Chicago, W. J. Gibbons of Chicago and J. Geary of St. Paul; Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes of Chicago; Auditor, George W. Briggs of Chicago; Trustees, James Welsh of New Orleans, John Longstreet of Cincinnati and John Butler of Chicago; Delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Emmett Flood of Chicago, Lawrence Grace of Providence, J. E. Tone of Washington and Thomas Barry of Chicago.

**PRINTING PRESSMEN.**

Printing Pressmen, No. 24, will meet next Sunday afternoon at Brewery Workmen's Hall, 260 Noe street, when No. 24's proportion of the \$5,000 recently appropriated by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union will be apportioned to the members.

The Press Feeders and Assistants distributed their portion of the fund last week.

This additional appropriation for the relief of the pressmen and assistants of this city was secured by Frank O'Neill, the delegate of No. 24 to the Pittsburg convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

A press report states that more than 200 machinists at the Missouri Pacific shops at Sedalia, Mo., have quit work. The walkout was a protest by the machinists against the violation of an alleged agreement between the shopmen and the officials of the operating department. The men were willing to work nine hours and would only work ten hours if paid time and a half for the extra hour. It is said that the strike may spread to the boiler-makers and other employes of the shops.

The Stablemen's Union of this city recently petitioned the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for affiliation, and the question was taken up by the Teamsters last week in the Chicago convention. A telegram was received here stating that the Stablemen's petition had been granted, and a charter will soon be issued by the Brotherhood. The Stablemen now hold a charter direct from the A. F. of L., and no trouble is expected in making the transfer of jurisdiction. Alliance with the Teamsters will be of great benefit to the Stablemen.

When delivering the award in the Newcastle (New South Wales) Wharf Laborers' case recently, the President of the Arbitration Court (Judge Heydon) referred to recent rulings of higher Courts. If the Arbitration Court has no power to amend awards, he said, and if there is no other way out of the difficulty, the Court will be reduced to impotency. The result of the interpretation of the Arbitration Act by superior Courts showed that the Legislature had failed to give the Arbitration Court the necessary power to do the work, and unless the law is amended the Court will be seriously hampered.



### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Following is a list of unions affiliated to the Labor Council which have established headquarters; also meeting places, and names and addresses of Secretaries or Business Agents where such have been furnished the Secretary of the Labor Council.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 335 Noe street. Secretary's office and headquarters, St. Helen Hall, 2089 Fifteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters, telephone, Park 845.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st-3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary; D. Schwarting, Secy.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—R. Hildebrand, Secy., 2531 Post. Meet second and fourth Sundays, 2570 Geary. Headquarters, 1923 Pine.

Bakers (Pie), No. 24—John Bathman, 1804 San Pablo ave., Oakland. Meets first and third Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—J. L. Bleily, Secy., 835 Webster. Meet 835 Webster, Sunday, 3 p. m.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Sutro Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headqrs. 425 Ivy ave., P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st-3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—George Furey, Secy. 262 Waller. Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 260 Noe.

Bookbinders, No. 31—First and third Fridays at Native Sons' Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Secy., 960 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—A. Siewierski, Secy., headqrs 260 Noe. Meet second and fourth Saturdays at headqrs.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—G. Frankel, Secy., headqrs 260 Noe; meets 2nd-4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—F. L. Weissenberger, Secy., headqrs 260 Noe. Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headqrs.

Broom Makers—J. H. Holtem, Secy., 231 Flood ave. Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market; W. McIntosh, Business Agent, 3837 21st.

Butchers, No. 115—D. J. Murray, Business Agent headqrs, 2774 Bryant. Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., northwest corner 22d and Folsom.

Boat Builders—R. C. Pierce, Secy., 16 Palmer st., Alameda. Meet first and third Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Miss E. Humphrey, Secy., 4405 20th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Cigar Makers—E. L. Belknap, Secy., headqrs 339 Noe. Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, at headqrs.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Postoffice Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—P. J. Kennedy, Secy., Colma, San Mateo Co. Meet first and third Wednesdays at Wolfe's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Slack Barrel), No. 28—W. Randolph, Secy., 22d and Florida. Meet third Wednesdays at Kentucky and 22d.

Coopers (Machine), No. 131—H. Morton, Secy., P. O. Box 65, Mill Valley. Meet at Potrero Opera House.

Coopers, No. 65—I. P. Beban, Secy., 2325 Lombard; meet 2nd and 4th Fridays at 28th and Church.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., at headqrs, 429 Ivy ave.; A. Balslow, Secy.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 402 Locust st., I. Jacoby, Secy. Meet Tuesdays, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., at headqrs, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headqrs Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet every Tuesday.

Freight Handlers—J. J. Ryan, 3252 Harrison.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oak.

Foundry Employees—Meet second and fourth Thursdays, at Eighteenth and Folsom.

Garment Cutters, No. 45—E. Corpe, 124A Eureka; meet Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 3294 Folsom.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headqrs 6 Waller; Miss A. Burkhardt, Business Agent, at headqrs, 2 to 4 p. m.

Gas Workers—2d-4th Saturdays, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market; Geo. Bell, Business Agent, 1920 Filbert; A. F. Colman, Secy., 241 Duboce ave.

Glass Bottle Blowers—G. S. Reeves, Secy., 3233 17th. Meet Saturdays at 22d and Hampshire.

Glove Workers—Meet second and fourth Fridays, 225 Steiner street.

Hackmen—J. Dowling, Secy., 621 Grove. Meet Saturdays, Mowry's Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Miscellaneous—Headqrs 431 Ivy ave.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at 331 Noe; Geo. L. Stroecker, Secy., 209 Dorland.

Janitors—C. Shuttleworth, Secy., 2327 Bush.

Jewelry Workers—C. L. Wuersching, Secy., 1677 10th ave., Sunset Dist.; meet 260 Noe, 1st Sunday, 2 p. m.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Tim Sullivan, Secy., 328 Castro. Meet second and fourth Mondays, at 24th and Chattanooga.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—D. Leary, Secy., 19th and Bryant.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—P. Lamb, Secy., 18a Diamond; meet Sundays, 2 p. m., at 20 Diamond.

Machinists, No. 68—Headqrs Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; H. M. Burnett, Secy. Meet Eagles' Hall Wednesday evenings.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—D. McLennan, Secy., 981 Valencia.

Molders, No. 164—Headqrs 3003 Mission. Meet every Thursday at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Metal Polishers—Headqrs, 948 Eddy.

Milkers—Meet 1st-3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, nr. Five-Mile House, Mission Road; F. Brickir, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., and M. Shannon, Business Agent, 417 Haight.

Musicians—J. A. Keogh, Secy., headqrs 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—J. B. Reighley, Secy., 199 Caselli ave.

Pavers, No. 18—J. W. Leary, Secy., 128 Eureka.

Post Office Clerks—G. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—T. A. Monahan, Secy. Headqrs, Folsom St. Bulkhead. Meet Tuesdays, at 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Otto Schulz, Secy., Larkspur, Cal. Meet first and third Tuesdays, 936 Fillmore.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, headqrs 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12—M. Kopp, Secy., 2010 Vermont.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—James H. Roxborough, Secy., 506½ Devisadero. Meet Sundays, 2 p. m., 335 Noe.

Pattern Makers—J. G. Toshack, Secy., 3227 21st; meets first and third Saturdays, Twenty-second and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Ed. McGenity, Business Agent, 155 Henry.

Rammermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 1422 Steiner; Chas. Lee, Secy.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 1422 Steiner; Max Licht, Secy.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Frank McHugh, 141 3rd ave., headquarters 417 Haight. Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 2570 Geary.

Stationary Firemen—C. F. Kraut, 1129 Tennessee. Meet Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Kentucky, bet. 16th and 17th sts.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—H. Delaney, Secy., 1529 Turk. Meet 339 29th.

Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays at headqrs, Twin Peaks Hall, 17th and Noe; Miss Carrie Farmer, Secy.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—J. H. Bowling, Secy., headqrs 835 Webster; R. Cornelius, Pres. and Business Agent, res. 432 Walnut; meet at 317 Devisadero, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

Street Railroad Construction Workers—J. O'Neil, Secy., 3828 20th.

Sailors Union of the Pacific—A. Furuseth, Secy., headquarters Folsom st. Bulkhead; meet Mondays, 7:30, at Sailors' Home, Harrison and Main.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnston, Examiner stereotyping dept., Folsom nr. Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—E. L. Perret, Bodwin and Dwight, nr. Five-Mile House, San Bruno.

Ship Joiners—J. H. Cattran, Secy., 10 Folsom. Meet second and fourth Sundays, 14 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., cor. California. Meet Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—C. H. Hatch, Secy., 371 San Carlos ave.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Jacob Karn, Secy., 1683 48th ave.

Sugar Workers—Meet at Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—C. L. Schilling, 314 Utah.

Stablemen—J. Killian, Secy., meet 417 Haight st., 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Tanners—R. Urbias, Secy., 949 Hampshire. Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—H. T. Ajax, Business Agent, 3826 Grove st., Oakland.

Teamsters, No. 85—Headqrs 523 5th; John McLaughlin, Secy., res. 4290 Mission; meet at Strickler's Hall, 28th and Church, Sunday at 2 p. m.

Theatrical Stage Employees—S. I. Simmons, Secy., 434 3d ave. Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market.

Typographical, No. 21—Headqrs 342 9th; H. L. White, Secy.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy., 269 Hickory ave.; headqrs 640 Olive ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headqrs Scott and Eddy. Meet first and third Thursdays, at 2 p. m., at headqrs.

Waitresses, No. 48—Miss M. Andrews, Business Agent, headqrs, 431 Ivy ave. Meets Mondays, 2 p. m., at headqrs.

Web Pressmen—Meet first Monday at 340 9th.

## ALEXANDER'S HAT WORKS

1065 MARKET STREET

The Great Alexander Hat, \$2.50

HATS CLEANED

## STERLING

A word to keep in mind when you furnish your home. The name of the "Dollar for Dollar" Company—the home of Sterling goods Sterling prices.

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### Furniture

The biggest stock in all San Francisco. We unload on our spur track an average of two car-loads a day. Everything at "low rent" prices.

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Nearly 300 different patterns—some Brussels designs as low as 65 cents. Rugs in every size made, and a plentiful stock of linoleum and matting.

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Sixth Street, - From King to Berry

Free Buses from 3d & Townsend, and 6th & Mission



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo ave., Oakland.  
 Altwater Printing Co., 2593 Mission st., S. F.  
 American Printing Co., 355 McAllister st.  
 Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate ave., S. F.  
 Barry, Jas. H. Co., Leavenworth, bet. Turk and Eddy.  
 Bartow, J. S. 906 Harrison st., S. F.  
 Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission st., S. F.  
 Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry st., S. F.  
 Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert st., S. F.  
 Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green st., S. F.  
 Brunt, W. N. Co., 336 Main st., S. F.  
 Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores st., S. F.  
 Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.  
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Clay st., nr. East, S. F.  
 Call, The, Third and Market sts., S. F.  
 Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington st., S. F.  
 Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second st., S. F.  
 Commercial Art Co., 4048 Seventeenth st., S. F.  
 Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agency, Eighth and Brannan sts., S. F.  
 Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny, S. F.  
 Coast Seamen's Journal.  
 Daily News, Ninth st., nr. Folsom, S. F.  
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin st., S. F.  
 Dettner-Wilson Press, 49th and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.  
 Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine st., S. F.  
 Eastman, Frank & Co., 2259 Jackson st., S. F.  
 Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth st., S. F.  
 Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk st., S. F.  
 Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear sts., S. F.  
 Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose ave., cor. 29th st., S. F.  
 Gilmartin & Co., Folsom st., near Eighth.  
 Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter st., S. F.  
 Greater San Francisco Printing Co., 14 Leavenworth st., S. F.  
 Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth ave, Sunset, S. F.  
 Hancock Bros., 567 Williams st., Oakland.  
 Hicks-Judd Company, 1000A Golden Gate ave., S. F.  
 Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom st., S. F.  
 Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy st., S. F.  
 Labor Clarion, 2089 Fifteenth st., S. F.  
 Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy st., S. F.  
 Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard st., S. F.  
 Leader, The, 643 Stevenson st., S. F.  
 Liss, H. C., 500 Utah st., S. F.  
 Lynch & Hurley, 3476 Twentieth st., S. F.  
 Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis st., S. F.  
 Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth ave., Sunset, S. F.  
 Mitchell, John J., 2317 Webster st., Berkeley.  
 Monahan, John, 449 Duboce ave.  
 Morris & Blair, 3232 Mission st., S. F.  
 McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister st., S. F.  
 Murdoch Press, The, 1580 Geary st., S. F.  
 Nevin, C. W. & Co., 404 Seventh st., Oakland.  
 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento st., S. F.  
 Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission st., S. F.  
 Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia st., S. F.  
 Richmond Binner, The, 320 Sixth ave., S. F.  
 Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson st., S. F.  
 Roesch Co., Louis, 2513 Howard st., S. F.  
 Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth st., S. F.  
 Roxborough & Hastings, 350 Fell st., S. F.  
 Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay st., S. F.  
 Springer & Co., 1532 Geary st., S. F.  
 Stanley-Taylor Co., 2308 California st., S. F.  
 Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary st., S. F.  
 Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk st., S. F.  
 Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina st., S. F.  
 Sutter Press, 448 Haight st., S. F.  
 Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth st., S. F.  
 Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes st., S. F.  
 Valleau & Phillips Co., 686 Thirty-fourth st., Oakland.  
 Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post st., S. F.  
 Walden, Edward, 426 Fulton st., S. F.  
 Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush sts., S. F.  
 Williams, Jos., 1329 Ellis st., S. F.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin st., S. F.  
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth st., Oakland.  
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth st., Oakland.  
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma st.,

## BOOKBINDERS

Althof & Bahls, Alameda.  
 Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster st., S. F.  
 Brown & Power Co., Clay and Sansome sts., S. F.  
 Hicks-Judd Co., Fourteenth and Valencia sts., S. F.  
 Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom st., S. F.

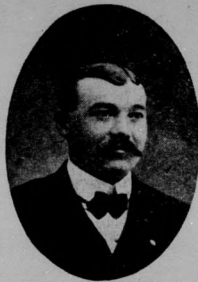
Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary st., S. F.  
 McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.  
 McIntyre, Jno. B., Tenth and Market sts., Oakland.  
 Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission st., S. F.  
 Phillips, Wm., Sansome and Washington sts.  
 Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes st., S. F.  
 Stanley-Taylor Co., 2308 California st., S. F.  
 Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin st., S. F.  
 Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes st., S. F.  
 Webster, Fred, Hayes and Devisadero sts., S. F.  
 Note.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located temporarily at 342 Ninth st. Business Agent Geo. A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

## FRANK BROS.

The Big  
Union Store

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis



JAMES A. SORENSEN  
Pres. and Treas.

## SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

## Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty  
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.,  
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third  
1255 FULTON ST., near Devisadero  
2593 MISSION ST., near 22d

Phone West 2039 in order

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## ... Union Tailors ...



First Tailors in San Francisco to  
use this label and still use it :: ::

Now at 16 and 18 OCTAVIA STREET, near Market

You don't pay us any more than you would to a non-union tailor

## 4000 Families Secure Homes

## The Continental Building and Loan Association

Has helped build homes for 4000 families throughout the State of California, and is prepared to loan money to assist as many who have been made homeless by the great San Francisco conflagration. Let us work together to restore the burned homes as quickly as possible.

OFFICE, MARKET AND CHURCH STREETS

Washington Dodge, Pres.

Gavin McNab, Attorney

William Corbin, Sec. and Gen. Manager

## The Place to Buy

## Atlas Furniture and Auction Co. Inc.

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Bet. Fillmore and Webster, San Francisco

## Largest Furniture and Auction House

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Hardware, Stoves

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Sash and Doors

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Near Van Ness Avenue

San Francisco

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## Jas. G. Maguire

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H. M. ALEXANDER

W. G. WITTMAN

Of Typographical Union, No. 21

Of Printing Pressmen, No. 24

Good Printing....

.....Right Prices

## AMERICAN PRINTING CO.

Union-Label Receipt Books in Stock

355 McALLISTER ST.

20 ASH AVENUE

Bet. Larkin and Polk Sts





THE SAME GOOD

# Lundstrom HATS

are being made in our old shop in the rear of our Market Street Store, by the same Union Hatters.

Sold at our "Uptown" Store

**530 HAIGHT STREET**  
NEAR FILLMORE

Will resume at our Market Street Store as soon as building is completed.

## Enterprise Furniture and Carpet Co.

WM. H. BEAGLES, Manager

**GOOD FURNITURE AT LOWEST PRICES**

108 Church Street, near Market

**STRICTLY UNION**

## Enterprise Brewing Co.

2015-25 FOLSOM STREET

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

BREWERS OF

ORIGINAL EXTRA PALE BOHEMIAN,  
CULMBACHER, PILSENER,  
STEAM AND PORTER

For Sale in all Leading Groceries and Saloons

New Type

New Presses

## WALTER N. BRUNT COMPANY

(Formerly Second and Misson Streets)

Printing, Badges,  
Regalia, Buttons, Etc.

NOW RUNNING AT

**391 JESSIE ST.**

At Fifth, opposite U. S. Mint, S. F.

This is the Label of the  
**Journeymen Tailors' Union**  
OF AMERICA  
used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms, entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 2, have resumed business and so notified the officers of No. 2. Other firms which may open are requested to notify H. T. Ajax, 3826 Grove St., Oakland, and arrangements will immediately be made to supply them with labels and add their names to this list.

Kelleher & Browne 16 Octavia St.  
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.  
Armstrong & Levy, 2230 15th or 557 Linden Ave.  
Charles Lyons, cor. Byington Ave. & Fillmore, bet. Ellis and O'Farrell.  
L. Lubin, 2538 Mission St.  
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
O'Connor & O'Reilly, 612 Webster street.

## Hansen & Elrick

(FORMERLY EXAMINER BUILDING)

ARE NOW SELLING

## Men's Furnishings and Hats

... AT ...

**1105-07 Fillmore St.**



## UNION COLLARS

BELL BRAND COLLARS are UNION MADE COLLARS. Honest, skilled workmanship in every thread. Demand them of your dealer.

**15c each, 2 for 25c**

## Carmen's Uniforms \$20

Carmen's Caps, Complete, \$2.35

Caps and Bands sold separately. Made according to specifications of United Railroads

At Bettman's Men's Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter

1480 EDDY STREET, Near Fillmore

## The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed, Capital and Surplus..... \$2,500,098.42  
Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00  
Deposits, June 30, 1905..... 37,738,672.17  
F. Tillmann, Jr., President; Daniel Meyer, First Vice-President; Emil Rohte, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; Wm. Herrman, Asst. Cashier; George Tourny, Secretary; A. H. Muller, Asst. Secretary.  
Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.

## Jonas The Tailor

Now located at

1728 Fillmore St., bet. Post and Sutter

## Brockton & Newark Shoe Stores

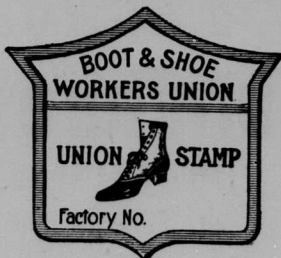
CONSOLIDATED

OPENED IN THEIR NEW STORE

1025 Fillmore Street, near McAllister

We still maintain our standard

**\$2.50 and \$3.00** Union Stamp Shoes for Men and Women



## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

## J. C. Meussdorffer Sons Hatters

**909—FILLMORE—909**

Between McAllister and Fulton Sts.

Formerly 534-536 Third St., San Francisco

Complete assortment of Stiff and Soft Hats

Best \$2.50 Hat that can be bought

Panama Hats, \$5

We'll clean, bleach, block and trim your old Panama  
Our reputation as reliable and practical Hatters will assure you of good values

A Trial will convince You

**909—FILLMORE—909**

## Baldwin Jewelry Co.

Agents for All American Watches

Factory on Premises

1261 Van Ness Avenue, at Sutter

SAN FRANCISCO

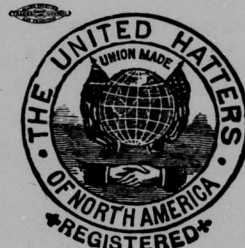


This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City

Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels



## Ask for the Label

DON'T  
Wear a Hat Without It

Don't patronize a dealer who has LOOSE LABELS.  
Take a look at it when you are buying a Hat and see that the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America is in it. Beware of counterfeit labels. Genuine labels are always sewed in.

WHEN YOU  
DRINK BEER  
See that this Label is on  
the Keg or Bottle.

